

SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE.
Volume IV. Number 195.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1885

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLIC
Volume XXX. Number 295.

OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Colder, clearing weather, northerly winds; Lower Lakes: Cloudy weather and snow, northerly winds, lower temperature, higher barometer.

**FROM
TUESDAY MORNING
TILL
SATURDAY NIGHT.**

Just look. Do you see the tables and shelves, and roofs above the shelves overfull and straining under the weight of goods for men's wear? It's goodness of materials that bends the shelves. Trash is far more bulky and lighter weight.

Did you ever notice the stacks of Underwear boxes on the right as you enter No. 27?

These contain duplicates of what are to be found on shelves underneath. We've probably furnished two-thirds of the city their winter's supplies. The other third have doubtless divided their patronage among the "small fry" at prices that would perhaps aggregate fully as much as our two-third business. It's none but the most liberal that would be willing to pay such enormous differences.

We've yet a great surplus of Heavy Underwear, indeed more than we ought to have at this season of the year, and more than the city can consume within the space of time left to consume in. What's to be done to clear in out-of-town trade enough to draw it?

We've struck it. And will try what five days crowding will do toward lightening the burden.

Beginning Tuesday, January 6th, at 7 o'clock a. m. and continuing until Saturday night at 10 p. m., we'll make 65c All Wool Scarlet Shirts or Drawers 50c, Scarlet stripes 50c, 75c All Wool Scarlets 60c, the dollar Scarlets 50c, the \$1.25 Scarlets an even dollar, the \$1.50 Scarlets \$1.10, the \$1.75 Scarlets \$1.50, the \$2.00 Scarlets \$1.75, the \$2.50 Scarlets \$2.00 even. The 50c Scotch Gray, with patent cleaned seams, 40c; the 75c Bonnie Laddie Scotch Gray, 65c; the 75c Heavy Gray Mackinaw, 60c; the 75c Congress Chest Shield, white, 65c; Gray mixed, all shirts that can't be matched under 40c we make the half, 25c; the 50c white, 40c; and wear in mind these differences would show much greater gaps if compared with prices found among ordinary dealers.

This is straight business. No put up the price and allow 20 per cent off.

Wonder if this'll bring in the country trade?

In addition, we'll throw in about 15 or 20 dozen Heavy Seamless Half Hose at 10c per pair, about the same amount of better goods at two pairs for a quarter; clear out the All Wool Scarlet Shaker Socks at 20c; the 35c Camel's Hair at 30c; continue the Big Red Mittens at 20c; a lot of Jean Pants, lined throughout, at 25c; continue the dollar Ageneria Jean Pants at 50c.

The little 5 to 12 year Boys' Overcoats, originally \$2.00, cut to \$1.50, now a dollar each.

Clear entirely the few remaining Globe Mills Cassimere Suits, originally \$20, for \$12 per suit; the \$16 Youths' of same material, \$10; the \$16 All Wool Frock Suits \$9; the Gray Melton Overcoats at \$6; 52 pairs Stripe Black and White Pants, originally \$2 per pair, now \$1; and spare us anywhere through the stock you're sure to save twice 20 per cent.

Remember, from Tuesday until Saturday.

OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.,

SPRINGFIELD.

ONLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl to do general housework. Apply or address 141 Fair street.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES to do dressmaking and make fine lace at home; pleasant and profitable; work sent out of city. Western Manufacturing Company, 218 State St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PUPILS IN SHORTHAND, ENGLISH, and all other branches. Address or call on W. H. GIBSON, 1400 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in city or country to take light work at their own homes; \$3 to \$4 per week; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp, Crown Mt. C. 187, 204 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOOD PAY FOR AGENTS. \$100 to \$200 PER month making our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battle of the World. Write to J. C. McQuay & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE HIGH DOUBLE desks, with book twelve writing tables, counter railing, etc. Call on S. A. Mitchell, Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK house, 6 or 7 rooms, in Lakewood; in good repair. Apply at Wm. Grant's, 208 N. 1st St.

FOR RENT—GOOD DWELLING, 3 ROOMS and bathroom kitchen. Water up and down stairs. On St. Railroad. Inquire of Thos. Sharp.

PERSONAL.

WORTH'S FRENCH SYSTEM OF CUTTING and fitting by inspection, no measurements taken, taught by Mrs. H. D. Brown, 60 N. Spring St., late of New York. Also dressmaking.

When a stupid servant girl laid her flappings on the chair and sat down on the red-hot stove, absent-mindedly, she rose immediately, without waiting to be told, and her intellectual faculties had evidently been quickened—it made her as smart as a weasel ever afterward.

"You are very late sending your evening mail out," said an editor to his daughter, when he came home at 2 in the morning and met a timid, shrinking young man between the front door and the gate. "Not at all," answered the thoughtful girl. "Charles Henry is now a morning edition."

A muddy street always exposes the man who is in love. The fellows with untrammelled affections are apt to stop at the crossings and look around a bit, but the man who is completely gone with the tender passion passes right along, even if there are a dozen girls picking their way across. *Pittsburg Chronicle.*

WHEAT.

Prices Going Up at Chicago and New York.

Prices of Other Articles Also Going Up.

Prices of Provisions Going Up. Chicago, January 5.—There is great excitement in the provision markets to-day. Prices have advanced sharply. Wheat has advanced 2 1/2 cents over Saturday's price. January wheat is now quoted at 81 cents and May at 82 1/2. Other articles are advancing also.

Wheat Going Up. New York, January 5.—The wheat market is excited and feverish. There has been a rise of 3 and 3 1/2 cents since Saturday. No. 1 white is at 92; January, 91 1/2; May, 92 1/2. Other grains active.

Wheat at Cincinnati. Cincinnati, January 5.—Both flour and wheat are strong and higher. Flour, family, \$3.75 to \$4; fancy, \$4.10 to \$4.25. Wheat 82c.

Protection Demanded for American Catholics.

St. Johns, N. F., January 5.—Yesterday, at Bay Roberts, there was another furious Orange outbreak. The New York Redemptorist Fathers, who are holding a mission in that place, were besieged and imprisoned in their dwellings. An Orange arch has been erected near the Catholic church and hundreds of armed Orangemen have paraded the streets. When the intelligence reached St. John's, the United States Consul demanded from Governor Glover protection for the lives and liberty of United States citizens. An extraordinary meeting of executive council has been summoned and the British corvette Landow has been ordered to Bay Roberts, and a large body of police, under Inspector Carly, despatched by special train to the scene of the trouble.

Germany and the Congo. London, January 5.—A correspondent of the Standard says: "The German expedition to the Congo country, under Schultze, has been obliged to relinquish the undertaking, owing to scarcity of bearings and the opposition of parties who are apprehensive that Germany contemplates making further annexations of territory." The same correspondent says that America is making preparations to dispatch war vessels to West Africa to prevent the sudden occupation of the Congo by the Portuguese, should this be attempted.

Congress. Washington, January 5.—House—Swope, Penn., successor of the late W. A. Deane, was sworn in.

Herbert introduced preamble and resolution of inquiry as to authority of the President in appointing Kason and Sanford as delegates to the Congo Conference.

Cor. New York, presented a bill authorizing the Bartholdi statue to be used as a light-house.

SENATE—Credentials of Justin D. Morrill, Vt., were presented.

Various bills were presented.

Murder in India. London, January 5.—Advices from India state that a party of Mohl fanatics entrenched themselves in a temple near Calicut, in the Malabar district, and defied the authority of the local officials. A British corps was called out to dislodge them. In order to effect this it was necessary to explode the gate, whereupon the entrenched parties offered a desperate resistance. Nine Mohls and one soldier were killed before the insurrection was quelled.

An Outbreak Feared. MOOREFIELD, W. Va., January 5.—The adherents of rival candidates for the office of county clerk are under arms, and the town is in great alarm. James Wilson defeated Wm. Loeb, at the October election, but Loeb claiming that the new constitution went into effect at once, was voted for at the November election, and he claims the office. The Mayor and Sheriff have prevented bloodshed, but armed men were still in battle array last night, with the expectation of an outbreak.

Suspension at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, January 5.—Butts & Smith, wholesale dealers in hats, caps and furs, 125 Water street, made an assignment to-day. The firm is one of the oldest in the city engaged in the trade. No statement of assets and liabilities is made, but it is said the firm can pay dollar for dollar, and it is believed the suspension will be only temporary.

All Fully Insured.

New York, January 5.—A fire this morning in the store of Einstein, Hirsch & Co., importers of lace and embroideries, damaged their stock \$8,000. Converse, Stanton & Davis, commission merchants, occupied a portion of the building; loss, \$50,000; building, damage, \$10,000; all fully insured.

Resuming.

Pittsburgh, January 5.—Westinghouse Machine Works, Pittsburgh Locomotive Works and the Phillips's Side Mill resumed work to-day. Other mills will resume in a few days.

Suicide.

HARDENBURG, Ind., January 5.—Jacob Mitchell, a prominent church member, having been discovered in forging an order by which he got \$100, shot himself dead in presence of a constable sent to arrest him.

Murdered.

Bloomington, Ind., January 5.—Louis Godder, eight watchman at Fry's spoke factory, was found dead near his home, his brains beaten out. The murderer is not known.

China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, January 5.—China has recinded the order directing a special commissioner to proceed to Corea. The commissioner has been sent to Tokio to negotiate with Japan instead.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—For Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Cloudy, rainy weather, southeasterly winds, becoming variable, rising temperature, falling barometer.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Some of the Measures that Will Command Attention in Both Houses this Week.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—After the usual Monday call of States and Territories for the introduction of bills in the House to-morrow, individual motions to suspend the rules will be in order, and a number of members will endeavor by this means to obtain immediate passage of specified measures or the assignment of future dates for their consideration. Mr. Collins intends to ask the House to fix a day for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Watson will ask the passage of the bill reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, providing for an increase of the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month. A two-thirds vote will be necessary in each instance to secure favorable action. Tuesday has been set apart for the consideration of the bills reported from the committee on military affairs, with the understanding, however, that appropriation bills shall have the preference. The pension appropriation bill, which was reported to the House prior to the holiday recess, will in all probability be called up for consideration on that day. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was reported to the House prior to the holiday recess, will in all probability be called up for consideration on that day. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was reported to the House prior to the holiday recess, will in all probability be called up for consideration on that day.

NEWS NOTES AND POINTS.

Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck died in New York of blood poisoning, on Sunday.

Chanancy M. Dewey is beginning to loom up in New York, as a Senatorial candidate. He is a good talker and a good worker.

Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, thinks the Hawaiian treaty a good thing for the people of the United States. The Hawaiian court is not large enough to affect the interests of American sailors.

Copies of Longfellow's Westminster Abbey have been sent to Boston, from Liverpool. Harvard College and the Maine Historical Society are to have them.

An earthquake shock was felt at Leconia, N. H., Friday night.

The school census of Iowa shows 626,000 children of school age on January 1.

General Grant's physical condition is such as indicates danger in the near future.

An earthquake shock was generally felt in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., Friday night.

J. C. Sinner is held at Hillsboro, Ohio, charged with murder in the first degree for the killing of John O'Tool.

A man named O'Donnell was arrested at Newark, Ohio, for aiding in the transportation of arms to the Hocking Valley coal regions.

Chief Justice Waite's health does not improve, and he will not occupy his seat on the U. S. Court Bench during the present term.

Five men were arrested at Blakesburg, Ia., charged with the murder of Pleasant Anderson, whom they are believed to have lynched and hanged.

The officers of the Irish Republican League of the United States have issued an address, calling upon fellow-countrymen to organize in every State of the Union.

James G. Sougham, Teller and Assistant Cashier in the Lexington (Ky.) City National Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of \$37,000, and has gone to Canada.

Hurd has given notice of contest in the case of the election of Rome in the Toledo Congressional district. He charges repeating, intimidation and fraudulent count of ballots.

The condition of affairs in the Hocking Valley coal regions is very serious. The striking miners are being supplied with arms and ammunition, and an outbreak is reported to be imminent.

The Manson Ranch, in Northwest Texas, has been sold to Coburn & Ewing, of Kansas City, for \$800,000. There are 100,000 acres of land, 25,000 head of cattle, and over seventy miles of wire fence.

M. H. Kidd has filed notice of contest for the seat of George W. Steele, of the Eleventh Indiana District, in the Forty-ninth Congress. Kidd charges that votes in his favor were cast out by Republicans.

Dr. J. S. Bevering was killed by a train at the crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad track near Alliance, Ohio. Miss Eva Elliott, who was with him in the buggy, was, it is believed, fatally injured.

One section of the English Cabinet opposes the advice of Earl Derby, the Colonial Secretary, to accept the offer of America to admit raw sugar from the British West Indies on condition that differential duties of 50 per cent be allowed in favor of American goods.

The United States Department of the Interior has been ordered to prepare a report upon the results to customs revenue of West Indies likely to arise from the reduction of duties upon American goods.

Moody, the Evangelist, had a flattering reception at Richmond, Va.

Dr. Tausky, a noted New York expert on insanity, shot his wife and himself (not fatally) in a temporary fit of insanity.

The Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., have ordered a ten per cent. reduction in the wages of operatives and operatives alike.

President Arthur will not be a Senatorial candidate before the New York Legislature.

John Leibkin attempted to crawl under a local freight train at New Haven, Ind., when it started and he sustained injuries that resulted in his death.

Robert Maxwell, an express messenger on the Ohio Southern Railroad, engaged in a drunken quarrel with Wm. Johnson, at Jackson, O., was shot and killed.

Currier Bradford was fatally shot by Balzer Kraus, in Belaire, Ohio. Bradford and two confederates had attacked Kraus for purposes of highway robbery.

During 1884, 784 articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State of Ohio, the capital stock of the incorporated companies aggregating \$99,130,750. Fifteen villages have been incorporated.

The Socialists' Association of Chicago, in a public meeting, resolved that "the despotic power which the privileged class possesses" should be abolished "by any and all means."

The speakers recommended "murder," "slaughter of capitalists," and "trust in dynamite, rather than in God."

LEMONS VS. MALARIA.

The Remedy Advised by a Distinguished Scientist of Rome.

The eighth session of the International Medical Congress has just been held in Copenhagen. The paper of the greatest scientific and popular interest to the American people is that read by Professor Conrad Tomassi Crudeli, of the University of Rome, Italy, and entitled "The natural production of malaria and the means of making malarial countries healthier."

Professor Crudeli has devoted years to the scientific study of malaria, and is without doubt the highest living authority on the subject. His conclusions are, therefore, entitled to great weight. He repudiates utterly the paludal theories,

with 600,000 members, which dealt in merchandise last year to the extent of \$17,000,000. They were first organized in England in 1877, and last year the members saved on goods bought over \$3,000,000, which, being reduced to an individual average, is equal to one-fifth of the annual income of each member. But it is not alone to buying and selling that the system is now applied. Co-operative manufacturing is one of the more recent arrangements proposed in England. The plan is to give every workman a direct financial interest in his work. This, it is claimed, will not only secure better work but a more equal division of the profits of the enterprise. If it does not mean that labor and capital are to divide the profits, and that capital alone is to sustain the losses when they come, it is a fair proposal, comments the Toronto (Canada) Globe.

Such being the factors in the case, what can be done to remove one or more of them, and thus render malarious regions more salubrious? In the first place, nature makes localities healthy during certain seasons by taking away the factor of heat—there being less malarial infection in winter than in summer. But this means is obviously beyond the reach of man, nor is it at all certain that it would be effective in this country, for within his reach, for every physician has noted the fact, that while malarial diseases prevail to a less degree in frosty weather, yet old cases have relapses and new cases occur even in midwinter.

The second means of prevention consists in depriving the ground of its moisture by some system of drainage by cultivation of plants and trees which consume a large amount of water in their growth, or by the destruction of dense forests which prevent the rays of the sun reaching and drying the soil. Much hope is placed in the eucalyptus tree as a means of extracting moisture from the ground, but the experience with it, for Italy at least, is not encouraging.

The third method, of purification is to prevent the direct action of the oxygen of the air upon the infected soil. This has been successfully accomplished by the system of over-laying, which consists in covering the infected ground with thick layers of uninfected earth, at the same time employing thorough systems of surface and underground drainage. Regions about Rome heretofore malarious have been benefited by macadamizing and turning the ground.

In districts where malaria prevails in a pernicious form it is difficult to carry out large works of improvement, such as the reclamation of the soil, because of the sickness of the laborers. Professor Crudeli has, therefore, been devoting the last few years to a search for means to increase the power of resistance of the human organism to the attacks of malarial infection. Acknowledging the great value of quinine and arsenic, as preventive and curative, he has still sought to discover a cheaper, harmless and yet effective remedy, and this he believes he has found in the ordinary lemon.

He does not claim the discovery as original, but as a popular orator. He was tall and thin, with indeed with any physician, but candidly acknowledges the remedy to be of popular origin, and with true scientific spirit seeks knowledge, not only in the exact researches of the laboratory, but also in the every-day experience of common life. He has, therefore, in the case of lemon, made as follows: cut up one lemon, peel and all, into three slices, put it into three glassfuls of water, and boil it down to one glassful. Strain the liquid through linen, squeezing thoroughly the remains of the boiled lemon, and add it to cool.

Drink the whole amount when fasting. As the decoction possesses cathartic properties, the dose should not be repeated too frequently, not more than once a day, or every other day, according to individual susceptibility.

Clay As An Orator.

Henry Clay, as secretary of state, was the most important member of Mr. Adams' cabinet. He had obtained his position, it was asserted, by a bargain, and this was flung in his face with great pertinacity by his political opponents. The foreign policy of the administration, which encouraged the appointment of a minister to represent the United States in the congress of American republics at Panama, although in accordance with the "Monroe doctrine," was denounced as federalism. Mr. Clay, who had never been a federalist, did not wish to be regarded as a restorer of the old federal party, and he accordingly began to create the whig party, of which he naturally became the leader.

Mr. Clay made a good secretary of state; but his place was in congress, for he was formed by nature for a popular orator. He was tall and thin, with a rather small head and gray eyes, which peered forth less voluminously than would have been expected in one possessing eminent control of language. His nose was straight, his upper lip long, and his mouth wide. He had a mouth of generous width, straight when he was silent, and curving upward at the corners as he spoke or smiled, was singularly graceful, indicating more than any other feature the elastic play of his mind. When he enlarged large audiences, his features were lighted up by a winning smile, the gestures of his long arms were graceful, and the gentle accents of his mellow voice were persuasive and winning. Yet there has never been a more imperious despot in political affairs than Mr. Clay. He regarded himself as the center of his party—"L'etat, c'est moi"—and he wanted everything utilized for his advancement. The other members of the cabinet soon espoused his course, or became the partisans of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Adams found himself deserted by those whose support he had counted on to expect.—Ben. Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

Alexander Mason, a well-known man about town, a particularly frequent lounge at the Morton House, New York, was coming out of his residence a few evenings ago when he met half a dozen friends who were about to enter in a body. They started back on seeing him. He asked for an explanation, and they told him the death notice of Alexander Mason at a house just two doors away. And it was not a fictitious notice either. But the strange part of it was that the dead man of that name was utterly unknown to Mr. Mason. He had been his neighbor for years, yet he had never seen or heard of him.

A creditor having knocked at the door, the fast young man's simple-hearted servant opens it. "Is your master in?" "I can't say, sir. I will see."

"Tell him I have gone traveling," says the young man. The servant does so. "Hum! When'll he return from his journey?" says the disappointed creditor. "I don't know sir. But I'll go and ask him, sir."—French Paper.

ory of malaria—that is, that malaria is exclusively produced by the putrid emanations of swamps and marshes. On the contrary, he finds that it is produced in soils of the most varied composition, without the presence of any putrefaction whatever, and is due to the presence of a specific living vegetable germ. This germ may exist in soil without poisoning the atmosphere, remaining inert for years, even for centuries, retaining its vitality, however, and becoming active only when certain necessary conditions are present. These conditions, the concurrence of which is indispensable for the production of malaria, are three in number, viz.: A temperature which does not fall far below 67.5 degrees Fahrenheit, a very moderate degree of permanent humidity of the soil, and the direct action of the oxygen of the air upon the strata of earth containing the malarial ferment.

Such being the factors in the case, what can be done to remove one or more of them, and thus render malarious regions more salubrious? In the first place, nature makes localities healthy during certain seasons by taking away the factor of heat—there being less malarial infection in winter than in summer. But this means is obviously beyond the reach of man, nor is it at all certain that it would be effective in this country, for within his reach, for every physician has noted the fact, that while malarial diseases prevail to a less degree in frosty weather, yet old cases have relapses and new cases occur even in midwinter.

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GLEANINGS.

A Detroit lawyer thinks divorce should be granted under the title of "quit claims."

Within ten years the Union will probably number forty-eight instead of thirty-eight states.

Railroad President Jewett's salary has been \$40,000 a year for ten years. He can afford to retire.

It costs more to maintain the city of Boston, in proportion to population, than any other city in the United States.

The statisticians are "onto" everything nowadays. Their latest discovery is that black eyes are increasing in Europe.

A philosopher says the bone collar-button has done more to release man from the tyranny of woman than all the philosophical works on humanity ever printed.

Major Edwards, the fat editor of the Fargo (D. T.) Argus, is believed to be the biggest man in newspaper business in the United States. He is said to tip the beam at 340 pounds.

Up to date, nine authors of the expression of "paint the town red" have appeared, and when the search is prosecuted further, as it will be, several more will probably be discovered.

So plentiful and cheap is natural gas in Pittsburgh that it is being used extensively in place of coal. All it costs is the boring of a well and the pipe in which to convey it to the place of use. If the supply should prove permanent, it will drive coal out of the market.

The investigation into the practical utility of the natural gas of Western Pennsylvania is being pushed into various branches of industry with promising results. The reservoirs furnish a steady and reliable supply of gas, which is useful for light, and in quantities serviceable for manufacturing fuel. It has just been discovered that it makes a perfect glass for lenses and can be successfully used in annealing glass.

Recently a curious incident happened to the Belgian lion which surmounts the Prussian mound on the battle field of Waterloo. Some French soldiers were passing there, and, naturally feeling indignant at the monument commemorating their defeat, they ascended the mound and hacked off the tail of the lion with their swords. Of course, the French Foreign Minister had to apologize for the act, but, all the same, the English Government had to buy Mr. Lion a new tail and serve it on.

The Brazilian expresses half his ideas by means of a hiss. If he wishes to call the attention of a waiter he does it with a hiss; if he finds it necessary to curse the lagging gait of his mule, it is a hiss that conveys the imprecation. The sibilant sound is softened somewhat in its use to denote lips, and it is remarkable how far it is transmitted through a drum. It requires less expenditure of vitality to utter a hiss than an articulate word, and in Brazil a saving of vitality, however small, is not despised.

Here is a description of a Nebraska girl: "A beautiful girl, light teeth, dark hair, blue eyes, and a voice like a bird's." She is said to be the subject of a coming picture, entitled "Dawn," from the brush of a distinguished Brooklyn artist.

The honor of being a member of the new German State Council is a pretty costly one. The members receive no pay, not even free passes over the railroad, and have to defray the expenses of their